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January 10, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

Among scholastic honors earned by Dr. Locke were memberships in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, and Phi Lambda Upsilon. He served on committees of such scientific organizations as the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Locke was a founding member of the International Academy of Wood Science. Illness prevented him from attending the organizational meeting last June in Paris, France.

Edward P. Cliff, Washington, D.C., Chief of the Forest Service, issued the following statement on Dr. Locke's career:

I have had the privilege of knowing Ed Locke for many years as he compiled an outstanding record of public service. He has been a real source of strength and leadership in the Forest Service—especially during his years at the Forest Products Laboratory. He served with distinction as Director of the Laboratory—one of the most significant forestry research positions in the world. People everywhere gained by the stature and ability he brought to that post. For example, he was eminently successful in establishing a productive rapport with wood using industries that is unsurpassed in the long history of forest products research. The public benefits from his contributions to this vital spirit of cooperation and mutual respect will flow for years to come.

Dr. Locke had the vision and skill that were needed to stimulate and guide the expanding programs and facilities of the Forest Products Laboratory. We are grateful that through his efforts we have a much better chance of keeping pace with the rising demands for more and better information and techniques in the forest products field. Ed made friends easily. He was respected and liked by people in all stations of life—both here and abroad. Of the many honors and awards that came to him, perhaps the most fitting is the enduring imprint that he left upon the people and the programs he worked with for so many years. We will miss him keenly.

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the death penalty on moral as well as other grounds and today, I have introduced legislation to abolish capital punishment and replace it with life imprisonment for all Federal crimes punishable by death.

Modern penology has moved away from a system seeking retribution for crimes to one rehabilitating the offender. This is emphasized by the dramatic decline in the use of the death penalty in recent years. Although Federal law still includes capital punishment, no Federal prison maintains the means to carry out the death penalty. In addition, 13 States have abolished capital punishment completely or have severely limited its application.

Opposition to the death penalty also stems from the recognition that the deliberate taking of a human life by the State has not deterred others from committing similar crimes. Statistically,

lower homicide rates are reflected in States where the death penalty has been abolished than the national average. Also to be taken into consideration is the probability of error for the death penalty makes it impossible for society to correct life and death mistakes once they are made.

Capital punishment is not consistent with the moral and humane goals of our society. There is no moral justification for a nation to take a life regardless of the crime committed. Human life is sacred and deliberately destroying it in the name of the State is as much a moral offense for the Nation as it is for an individual.

ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to establish the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. The purpose of this legislation is to preserve portions of the St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary in Wisconsin as a wild river in a primitive condition.

The St. Croix, not far from the Minneapolis-St. Paul complex, is one of the last clean rivers near a major population center. Pollution, thus far, has not yet crept into this pristine body of water. This river and its immediate surroundings provide an infinite variety of recreational opportunities, aesthetic enjoyment and sport entertainment for thousands of visitors each year. How long, however, will it be before industrial wastes with their poisonous residues make their appearance in this primitive, wilderness?

The most effective way to combat pollution is to prevent it from ever occurring. Here is an opportunity to set aside this proud, virgin area and preserve this precious heritage for our generation and generations to come.

CONGRESSIONAL SUPERVISION IS NEEDED OVER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, once again it has become necessary to emphasize the need for the creation of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence.

The resolution I introduce today would establish a joint committee to be composed of seven Congressmen and seven Senators selected by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate on a bipartisan basis. It would make continuing studies of intelligence activities and problems. Although the committee would not expect to concern itself with the details of day-to-day operations of the intelligence agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency and similar agencies would be expected to keep it currently and adequately informed. In this re-

spect, I could cite the work of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of the House and Senate as an example of the direct and significant involvement that is possible by Congress in tightly controlled security areas.

At present, congressional supervision of the Nation's intelligence activities is obviously inadequate. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the White House is exercising the necessary requisite supervision in this area.

Serious damage has been done to American relations with many foreign governments by actions carried out by the CIA in the past. These incidents clearly discredit and debase our national prestige in the eyes of the world, as well as undermine standards of morality honored by American society.

The increasing number of intelligence activities of the Federal Government, their overlapping jurisdictions, their involvement with our institutions of higher learning, and the present inadequate supervision provided by Congress has given rise to demands that our Nation's intelligence activities be made more responsive to traditional democratic control. Congress can no longer delay in asserting its supervision over these intelligence agencies.

NEED TO REVISE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW—I

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important legislative issues to confront the 90th Congress will be the future of the selective service law, which expires on June 30, 1967. The operations of the Selective Service System, as presently constituted, are highly controversial and have evoked widespread criticism as to its equitableness and effectiveness.

Ever since my first days as a Member of Congress, I have held that our present draft system needed revision to conform to the changing needs of our defense posture. While I, like most others who have had intimate experience with our Armed Forces in war and peace felt that while the draft, in the past, was necessary, I have also maintained that the draft is a wasteful, inefficient, and often unfair way of maintaining our Armed Forces and now, it is fast becoming an obsolete way to obtain our military manpower.

In a series of statements during this session, I shall set forth the reasons for my opposition to the current Selective Service System and propose what I consider to be a reasonable alternative to the present military conscription policy.

ABOLITION OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

(Mr. ANNUNZIO (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today in the Congress a

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